The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,295.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

Leave	August.	Leave	August.
Bombay	3	Madras	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Colombo	10	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Galle	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Negapatam	12	„ False Point	21
„ Pondicherry	13	Arrive Calcutta	22

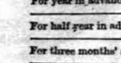
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	27
„ Guadur	12	„ Bushire	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	3
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods can be transhipped direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 22rd July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. R. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bellasis Road.

M. R. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronized.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated on the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built as a great one expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 7nd July, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

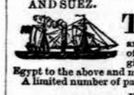
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fre et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SHIP NEERA having arrived with CARGO ex LUXOR 12th, ATLANTIC 15th, and SESOSTRIS 26th June, from Liverpool, CONSIGNEES are requested to present BILLS of LADING at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Bores Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. RANGOON has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 3rd July.
„ SYRIA, from Marseilles, 11th July.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 26th June.
„ MINIA, from Liverpool, 27th June.
„ NYANZA, from Marseilles 4th July.

N. B.—The MILAN'S Cargo is expected per BARODA due here on the 22nd August.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1869.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at reduced rates from this date.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869. LYON & Co., Agents.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Frere Land Company, Limited, that CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, Limited, will be issued in EXCHANGE for Certificates of Shares in the Frere Land Company, Limited, in the proportion of one share in the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, for two shares in the Frere Land Company, Limited, on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of August proximo, at the office of the Company, Church Street, Fort, on the production of a certificate from Messrs. Dallas & Co., the Solicitors of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, that a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company has been executed by each applicant.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDI, Liquidator.

27th July, 1869.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

ANY Persons having CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late Mr. FREDERICK EVANS, Assistant Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Sholapore, are [illegible] Sholapore.

CLEARING STOCK.
AT HALF PRICE.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs to offer them at HALF PRICE for CASH only, on delivery of the articles:—

Great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
A large assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
Comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bouquet-holders, &c., &c.
WALL PAPERS and BORDERS,
Plain and Ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same.

J. NEUBERG.
6 Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME CAB HORSE and HARNESS complete, the owner leaving Bombay. Price for all Rs. 700.—May be seen at the Stables next the Presidency Bank, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 9th August 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of November 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Gunput Luximon Kathotay, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Rajoobin Rahimsary Khatkee, all that piece or parcel of Government Land, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Don Tar 3rd Row, Israel Mohulla, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1317, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 194 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khan Hubeeb, on or towards the west by the house of Gondoo Pemjee Bhatia, on or towards the north by the house of Solomon Daniel Israel, on or towards the south by the front of the same and a public road called Don Tar 3rd Row, Israel Mohulla.

HEERALALL & Co.

SALE by AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., of J. McSweeny, Esq., and other gentlemen proceeded up-country, the same comprising plated glass and crockery wares, the very neatly open carved blackwood furniture, consisting of circular, dining, drawing-room, pier, card, and dressing tables, easy, long arm, pricdieu and low chairs, conversation couches with silk panting and spatlings with drawing-room chairs to match, handsome ottoman in four pieces, teapoys, hat-stand, a very handsome English brass bedstead with mattrass, a first rate mahogany pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, London, wardrobes, chest of drawers, crown and clothes presses, book-shelf, a six lights gilt Tucker's hanging argand lamp, bronze figures, alabaster flower vases, pictures, a double-barrelled rifle by Smith, Elder, & Company, London, and sundries.

At 2 o'clock P.M.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting young Grey Arab horses, going in saddle and single and double harness

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1869.

Now ready,
THIRD EDITION,
THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, (Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.
Price Rs. 16; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.
THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP of INDIA, by WALKER, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS of INDIA, scale 4 miles to the inch. The following Numbers may now be had, mounted and folded in case, each Rs. 4:—

No. 24 District North of Bombay.
25 Bombay and District.
26 Ratnagherry and ditto.
38 Aurungabad and ditto.
39 Poona.
40 Sattara.
41 Goa and District.
42 Carwar, Hurrybur, and ditto.
43 Mangalore and ditto.
54 North Berar.
55 South Berar.
56 Kowlass and District.
57 Sholapoor and district South.
58 Kurnool.
59 Chitteldroog.
60 Bangalore.
62 Cochin.
72 Nagpore, &c.
73 Chandah, &c.
74 Eilgundel, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.
ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.
Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Lavillas,	Blue capsule,	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22	„
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18	„ 10
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17	„ 10
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15	„ 9
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13	„
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22	„

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	Rs. 17
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 „ 17
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27 „ 14

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil	Rs. 36	to 19
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 24	„
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25	„
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„
„ „ Forster Trahimer	„ 24	„
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Manzanilla, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Rich seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs.	30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„	24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„	18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs.	32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„	23
„ „ Scotch.. Do.	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest; cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22
Maraschino de Zara	„ 40	22
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast, with a Saltier."

AY...		Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens.. ...		„ 31
Extra Dry Sillery Royal		„ 36
Royal Bouzy, Very Dry		„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens		„ 50
Verzenay Imperial		„ 50
Muscat Moselle		„ 39
Port, Choicest Old and Dry.		„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case		„ 38
Sherries	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50	
Whisky, Finest Irish or Scotch		Rs. 2
Cognac Brandy, C. Tovey's § 1		„ 32

Pints of the above Rs. 2 per dozen extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.
BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
36 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	32 0
			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light Dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will of third very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen	ditto 1863	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	28 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	22 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

PORT CANNING shares were in great demand at Rs. 365, New Freres at Rs. 240. Market steady

CALCUTTA.—24TH JULY, 1869.

THE market for Government Securities was rather dull, only a few transactions reported at the following quotations:—4 per cents. at Rs. 94-8 and small amounts at Rs. 94-10, or 3 and 5-6 discount; a little 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 100, and about a lakh of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-10.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were purchased by investors at Rs. 103-4, and small pieces at Rs. 103-6.

A transaction in Bank of Bengal shares was reported at Rs. 1,580.

A heavy lot of National Bank shares sold in the evening at Rs. 138 per share, and some were placed, to-day, at 140.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 70, 's shares found ready buyers at Rs. 203, exclusive of the dividend.

A good parcel of Grocery Cotton Mill Co.'s shares found ready buyers at Rs. 203, exclusive of the dividend.

Several purchases of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 143; more wanted at 145, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 140, and towards the afternoon a few shares found a buyer at Rs. 202½.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 6th instant, compared with the return for the previous week, yield the following results:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	1,33,762	11	1 decrease.
Reserve at Hd. Office	,,	15,34,903	12	11 decrease.
Ty. Balar Branches	,,	3,36,488	11	4 increase.
Deposits	,,	22,48,760	10	9 increase.
Other Bills	,,	11,92,605	5	9 increase.
Bank ASSETS.				
ament Securities	Rs.	1,69,284	4	2 increase.
Gov on Govt. Securities	,,	66,100	0	0 decrease.
Lts. of Credit on do.	,,	39,916	14	9 decrease.
Mercantile Discounts	,,	3,88,817	4	2 increase.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	7,86,183	12	8 increase.
,, Branches.	,,	13,24,455	5	0 increase.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th July, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	22,533	8	4
Merchandize	11,975	15	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	128	2	0
Electric Telegraph	345	7	0
Total Rs.	34,983	0	6

Corresponding week in July, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	26,928	6	3
Merchandize	18,887	2	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	364	2	0
Electric Telegraph	253	8	0
Total Rs.	46,433	3	0
Decrease	11,450	2	6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Walpole, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Vincent, Ensign, 98th Regiment, to join, from England.
Grant, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, to join, from England.
Blanchard, Lieutenant, 2-10th Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Grant, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Blanchard, Lieutenant, 2-10th Regiment, to join, to Secunderabad.
Walpole, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, to join, to Ferozepore, (on the 2nd August).

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

POONA, 28th July, 1869.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

2nd Dragoon Guards—Brevet Colonel C. S. Hutchinson, from 8th July 1869 to 18th December 1869, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant F. W. Bean, (Adjutant 6th Regiment N. I.,) 30 days, from date of departure to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant F. Biddell, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 28th June 1869 to 27th July 1869, in extension to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. R. Hope, Madras General List, Adjutant 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. R. T. McRae, General List, Quartermaster, 8th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Magazine Sergeant and Acting Conductor John Graham to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st July 1869, vice Nairn, remanded.

The undermentioned Officers, of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the 20th July 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant William Scott.
Lieutenant William Samuel Seton.
Lieutenant William Frederick Sandwith.

The following extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Secretary of State for India, dated 30th June 1869, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods against their names, viz.:—

Colonel A. A. Ballard, C.B., 6 months.
Major J. Chapman, 2 months.
Captain W. F. Bethell, 6 months.
Captain H. B. Edwards, 4 months.
Lieutenant W. R. Trevelyan, 6 months.
Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, 5 months.
Apothecary G. Higgs, 6 months.
Apothecary T. Mulrooney, 6 months.

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Surgeon Major J. Bean, from the 20th February 1869
Surgeon W. R. Wood, from the 19th April 1869.
Surgeon J. Kearney, from the 23rd April 1869.
Conductor P. Mairs, from the 16th February 1869.
Conductor D. Wallace, from the 24th May 1869.
Conductor J. Furlong, from the 7th October 1868.
Captain W. R. S. Adams, from the 14th May 1869."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. W. West assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Second in Command Kholapoor Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, on the 10th instant (before office hours), vice Captain Westropp.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Airey Jones to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District until further orders.

Mr. A. M. Cantem, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Judge at that station from 14th to 20th June 1869, both days inclusive.

Major E. W. Lyons, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, and Magistrate F. P. in the Ahmednuggur District, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, within the Cantonment of Ahmednugger.

Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington acted as Third Grade District Superintendent of Police, Poona, from 7th to 15th February 1869, both days inclusive.

Azum Nurseelal Rewadas, Probationary Mamlutdar of Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Azum Kesuvlal Nuthoobhai, Acting Mamlutdar of Unkleswar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Khan Saheb Mahomed Khan Debeivee, First Class Inspector of Police, Tanna, acted as Assistant District Superintendent of Police at that station from 23rd February to 13th June 1869, both days inclusive.

Row Bahadoor Mudon Shreecristnajee to be Subordinate Judge, First Class First Grade, at Nassick, continuing to act as Subordinate Judge, First Class, First Grade, at Poona.

Row Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhiday to act as Subordinate Judge First Class, First Grade, at Nassick, in the place of Row Bahadoor Mudon Shreecristnajee.

Row Saheb Abbajee Baboorow Raze to be transferred as Subordinate Judge Second Class, Second Grade, from Nassick to Tanna.

Row Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhace to be Subordinate Judge First Class, First Grade, at Kaira.

Row Bahadoor Mookundraee Muneeraee to be Subordinate Judge First Class, Second Grade.

Row Bahadoor Bhaskur Damodhur, Acting 4th Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Government Notification dated the 15th instant, and resumed charge of his duties on the 27th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. K. Spence acted as First Assistant Collector of Sattara from 25th May to 6th June 1869, both days inclusive.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Anzum Luxmeeshunker Premanund, Mahalkurry of Hansote, and Anzum Nurbuddashunker Rewashunker, Mahalkurry of Walode, in the Surat Collectorate, with the powers of a Mamlutdar, under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Anzum Maniram Muggonram, Mahalkurry of Morasse, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, with the powers of a Mamlutdar, under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. H. Johns to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson to be Second Assistant Collector of Colaba, and to act as First Assistant Collector of Broach.

Mr. W. Woodward to be Second Assistant Collector of Nassick, and to act as First Assistant Collector of Caira.

Mr. H. J. Stokes to be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Second Assistant Collector of Tanna.

The Survey Settlement having been introduced in the villages of Excer, Magathan, and Pahadee, belonging to Mr. Hormasji Jehangeer, situated in Talooka Salsette, of the Tanna Collectorate, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 49 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, to confer upon Mr. Hormasji Jehangeer, in respect to the said villages, the powers exercised by a Collector under sections 31, 46 and 48, and the power exercised by a Native Revenue Officer under the provicions of Section 39 and 42 of Bombay Act I. of 1865. Section 47 of the last named Act is also declared to be in force in the said villages of Excer, Magathan, and Pahadee.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee is appointed Money Order Agent at Aden, vice Mr. E. H. Mullaly, deceased.

The undermentioned Carkoons are invested with the powers of a Collector, under Act IX. of 1869, in the Towns specified:—

First Carkoon of Talooka Sattara, in the town of Sattara.

First Carkoon of Talooka Waee, in the town of Waee.

First Carkoon of Talooka Kurrar, in the town of Kurrar.

First Carkoon of Talooka Tangaum, in the town of Tangaum.

First Carkoon of Talooka Walwa, in the town of Islampoor.

Mr. Hurree Dajee, Second Class Subordinate Magistrate at Shirala, is invested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX. of 1869, within the limits of the Shiralla Mahal.

Mr. Vishnoo Luximon, Second Carkoon at Mawal, in the collectorate of Poona, is appointed Collector under Act IX. of 1869, for the Towns of Joonere, Narayengaon, Ootoor, Pimpulwundee, in the Joonere Taloka, and for the Town of Muncher, in the Kheir Talooka.

Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee has been appointed Registrar of Trade at Aden, vice Mr. E. H. Mullaly, deceased.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Narayen Daji, G.G.M.C., assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica, in the Grant Medical College on the 9th instant, before College hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Maule, Chaplain of Colaba, is promoted to the rank of Senior Chaplain from the 6th May last, the date of the retirement of the Reverend C. Laing

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, Acting Examiner of Railway Accounts in Sind, reverts to his appointment at the Presidency as Third Grade Accountant, from the 17th instant, the date of his departure from Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in the languages stated opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000:—

Mr. W. B. Oldham, in Bengali.
Mr. C. C. Quinn, in Bengali
Mr. G. Smeaton, in Ooryah.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions and appointments in the Oudh Police:—

Captain F. M. Woodcock, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Captain F. Maynard, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 26th November 1868.

Mr. R. Hamilton, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Mr. N. Garstin, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 26th November 1868.

Mr. J. Barton, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Mr. T. C. Speedy, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, with effect from the 26th November 1868.

Mr. B. Stainforth, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Captain C. F. Sharpe, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, with effect from the 25th November 1868, vice Lieutenant-Colonel DeSymons Barrow absent on furlough.

Captain E. M. Woodcock, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 26th November 1868.

Captain M. Tweedie, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Captain M. Proctor, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

Captain F. Maynard, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th March 1869, vice Captain E. M. Woodcock, absent on furlough.

Mr. N. Garstin, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 24th March 1869.

Mr. B. Stainforth, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 24th March 1869.

Mr. J. Barton, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 15th April 1869, vice Mr. R. Hamilton, absent on leave.

Mr. D. Cargill, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 15th April 1869.

Mr. B. Stainforth, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 6th June, 1869, vice Captain Proctor, absent on leave.

Mr. H. Smith, to be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 6th June 1869.

Mr. G. J. Low, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 25th January 1869.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment in the Police Department of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent, vice Mr. A. Elliott.

Preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, has been granted to Captain L. B. Bance, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade), British Burmah, to enable him to proceed to Madras to appear before a medical board with a view to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Grant, appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 7th July 1869.

Captain R. A. Chadwick, of the Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern of the 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, in the room of Captain J. Jacob, who has obtained preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Captain G. A. Stower, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade in British Burmah, is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, in the territory of His Highness the King of Burmah.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, in the room of Captain A. W. Roberts, who has proceeded on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart, an officiating Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, is appointed probationer in the 4th Class of that department.

Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., Officiating Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. F. W. Peterson, Officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master of that Mint.

The services of Surgeon J. H. Loch, M.D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon Robert Faure Hutchinson, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Patna, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1862.

The services of Captain S. Peckett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd in Command, 2nd Sikh Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain A. W. Capel (Stud Department), of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Doingduty Officer, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel H. LeP. Trench, or until further orders.

Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Infantry.—Lieutenant F. T. Goad, of the 45th Foot, a Candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Captain H. D. Metcalfe, deceased.

Lieutenant John Abercrombie, of the 107th Foot 2nd Wing Subaltern, and officiating Quarter Master, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 30th May 1868 subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Captain Edward Pitches Wilson Ripley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 20th July 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Ensign L. J. H. Grey, of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 2nd July 1869.

The name of Lieutenant Montagu Clementi Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is, in future, to be borne in the list of the Bengal Army as Lieutenant Montagu Clementi.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence for 18 months to England, with the usual preparatory leave, granted by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to Mr. George Wells, Master Attendant and Collector of Customs, Bassein, British Burmah, is confirmed, with effect from the date on which the vessel in which he embarked was left at sea.

Mr. A. J. Dodd, Master Attendant, Moulmein, is appointed to officiate as Master Attendant and Collector of Customs, Bassein, during the absence on sick leave to England of Mr. G Wells, or until further orders.

Captain W. Courtenay Smark, Commander of Her Majesty's steamer Nemesis, to officiate as Master Attendant at Moulmein, vice Mr. Dodd, or until further orders.

Mr. C. King, 1st Officer of Her Majesty's steamer Feroze, to officiate as Commander of Her Majesty's steamer Nemesis, during the absence of Captain W. C. Smark, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Cor bulk	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Suez, July 17.
	Victoria	Gregory	London, May 1.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Suez, July 17.
	Nada (s)	Wood	Hongkong, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Barham	Phillip	Rangoon.
	Catherine Rankin	Peterson	Batavia.

The ship Prince of Wales, O'Grady, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Columbian, to China.
Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Brig Sultan Basha, to Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 22 Deccan (s) ..... Kellock ..... Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOYD—July 27th, at Asseergurh, the wife of Captain J. M. Boyd, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MAYNE—July 21st, at Vellore, of diptheria, Helen Isabella, daughter of Captain Robert Mayne, aged four years and two months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

HAZLERIGG—DRUMMOND—July 19th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, Thomas Maynard Hazlerigg, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Colonel Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE—July 17th, at Sukaisur, Annie Campbell, the only child of Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shahpoor, aged 15 months.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

THE scheme for railway extension in India has found a place in the exposition of the Indian Budget made by the Duke of Argyll last Friday, and we hope to discuss the subject on an early day. Our readers may remember that it received the sanction of Sir John Lawrence before he quitted India, but it may not be so generally known that it took a long time and much persistency of purpose to overcome his opposition to a project which, as Lord Lawrence, he is now advocating in the House of Peers. We believe that the plan is sound and comprehensive; and we may now hope to see some of those railways begun which have for so long been deemed essential to the public interest. It was known before that the financial basis of the scheme would not differ materially from that at present in force, but it is understood that the Government propose to make some of the new lines themselves. It is in this sense that we must interpret the phrase—"greater economy in guarantees"—used by the Secretary of State. The Government will assume a serious burden in undertaking to perform the work of railway construction themselves. We are not sure that the visions of economy flitting before the eyes of the Duke of Argyll will be realised—at least not in the outset of the venture. The organization of the staff, the selection of contractors, the choice of leading agents, will be a work of no small difficulty. On the other hand, the lines made by Government, if they cost more, will belong to the State—no small gain. The French look forward to the time when their railways, having lapsed to the State, will furnish a handsome revenue; and it is well known that one of Mr. Gladstone's cherished projects of economy is the purchasing the British lines. He does not propose that they shall be worked by the Government; but that Government, purchasing with money borrowed at a low rate of interest, should lease the lines to companies at a higher rate, the difference constituting a revenue which would augment the national income. In India the Government which constructs must also work the lines, and in order to ensure security, punctuality, and economy a very rigid discipline will be found necessary. It is a nice question whether it would not be possible here, as is contemplated in the English scheme, to lease the lines to companies. At present, however, there is no evidence that the business could be transacted at a profit, and, consequently, we infer that the Government must work as well as make the lines. That case brilliant prospects open before the Royal Engineers, and a large increase of an uncovenanted civil engineer service will be inevitable.

As it is always desirable that the facts should be steadily looked in the face, we are glad to see that the leading Peers, who have attended most closely to Indian subjects, are sceptical on the subject of profits from so-called reproductive works. Experience may refute their opinions, but at present evidence of profitable reproductiveness is not forthcoming, and should actual experiment yield a different result, the disappointment will be satisfactory. We cordially agree with Lord Salisbury, that while the people will benefit directly from increased facilities, the State cannot fail to benefit directly from the effects of roads and irrigation upon the public revenue. That is the sound and statesmanlike view to take of the subject. So far as our means will permit, it is politic to improve in every way the conditions of existence, stimulating industry by providing a fair prospect of its due reward, and multiplying, as far as is indirectly possible, the sum of business transactions. While it is most expedient to take ample care of our political and military interests, it is also expedient to provide what we may call the rough material of commercial and agricultural development in the shape of communications. Your road, however rude, is the first essential of civilization; but in India water supply, or rather the economy of that so bounteously supplied, must go with the road, in order to fetch out all the advantages to be derived from its existence. But we must not be in a hurry, nor attempt too much, nor lay on the revenue a burden heavier than it can bear; keeping in mind the primary object, the maintenance of a rule which has proved so beneficent to the people of India, and so powerful an addition to the strength and the glory of the British Empire.

Regarded from this point of view, we regret to see Lord Lawrence setting forth the heresy that the empire is not to receive any advantage from its imperial military resources in the East. We are aware how much the theory that the military power of India is not properly available for British purposes, is cherished both by the new school of Indo-Europeans, who are all for purely native interests, and desire to use up English power in their behalf, and the older school whose prophet is Dalhousie. How far the force of the British Empire in India should be employed over the frontier is a matter which can only be decided when the exigency arrives; but the doctrine which insists that we should never use it out of bounds is utterly hostile to the fact that India is part of the Empire, and implies that the fine body of Britons who land here to labour in civil and military capacities, are no longer the servants of the British Crown, but the mere business agents of Indian princes and people. Why an Englishman, because he is in India, should cease to be at the disposal of his country, we cannot comprehend, nor are we able to understand why the resources which our rule has developed, and the prosperity which our rule fosters, protects, and renders possible, should not, for Eastern objects, be at the disposal of the Imperial Government. If there is to be economy it must be found in a more graduated application of funds to these reproductive works, and not in the curtailment of those resources which are of the very essence and life-blood of Imperial existence.

Mr. Grant Duff's epigram about the Park Lane Chapel Marriages Bill and the dog-days has been made the most of by those who think the English Parliament has nothing to do but debate on Indian subjects, and listen to a statement on Indian finance which members have already perused in Sir Richard Temple's pamphlet. Mr. Duff's smart observation has made a much greater impression on this side than it possibly could have done on the other, where it is known that the Under-Secretary piques himself on his epigrams, by and on the civil valour which enables him to blurt them out. He is understood in the House, if not in India, and although his clever flippancy is always amusing, it is not at all likely to make the House of Commons intermeddle in the government of India. We observe also, in a certain quarter, that the Duke of Argyll, hitherto denounced for ignorance and Dalhousieism, has now become most suspiciously the object of eulogy. But he has one defect—very great, nay, capital in Indo-European eyes—he actually takes an interest in the British Empire! A member of the Cabinet, responsible with his colleagues for general policy, he has the audacity to do his duty, and even has an opinion on the Irish Church Bill and Scotch Education! The jealous party here, who have come to believe that England is a mere convenience at the disposal of India, naturally scold the Duke for being a British statesman as well as an Indian Secretary of State! The Duke, with a better idea of his duty, while attending closely to the business of his office, has not yet been sufficiently perverted to offer up his country as a sacrifice to the visions which fill the minds of the Native supremacy party in British India. At present the Duke of Argyll has still to win his spurs as an Indian Minister. His general ability is unquestionable; we do not doubt his patriotism or his imperial instincts; but the praises he is now receiving from quarters where hostility to England—unconsciously, perhaps—is the animating feeling, are calculated to throw doubts on the bent which, of course it is possible, his character may have received. The full text of the debate on the budget, when it arrives, will enable us to form a surer judgment of the policy which he may favour.

BESIDES the introduction of a system of money orders between India and England, the "Indian Daily News" hears that "measures are at least "under consideration" for a Post Office Order system in the Postal Department of our administration.

THE Act of the Viceregal Legislative Council to exclude the ordinary civil courts from the cognizance of suits relating to land in the Bhutan Dvars, and for other purposes, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd July.

THE Government of India has decided that the G. O. No. 154, dated 24th February last, requiring an officer, who may have retained his appointment as adjutant after promotion to the rank of captain, to vacate his appointment on proceeding on furlough, is equally applicable to officers similarly situated holding the post of regimental quartermaster.

THE following is an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India dated the 20th May 1869:—"I desire that in this and every case of a chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted on appointment be defrayed by Government."

THE "Englishman" has been told "that the wreck supposed to be that of the Thunder, and lying not far distant from the Morayshire, is the wreck of a salt sloop." Our contemporary hears, further, of "immense quantities of broken wreck lying scattered though the jungles, and of the broken hulls of at least five or six vessels remaining unheeded, except by the passing notice of some fishermen."

THE name Dowell, given in yesterday's telegrams as that of the gentleman who has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate, was probably a mistake for O'Dowd. We find an announcement by the "Western Morning News" in our English files that "Mr. O'Dowd, of the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' and son of Mr. O'Dowd, solicitor to the Board of Trade, has been appointed, through the influence of Sir C. O'Loghlen, to the office of Deputy Judge Advocate, of which the salary is £1,100 a year."

A MADRAS paper states that Mr. Danby, a passenger who left Calcutta in a very precarious state of health, died on board the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan on Wednesday, last week, and that his body was consigned to the deep.

IN publishing, for general information, copy of the 99th section of the Mutiny Act of 1869, the Governor General in Council has notified that the change of jurisdiction introduced has effect from the 19th July 1869—the date on which the above Act came into operation in India.

THE "Englishman" announces the death of Mr. W. H. Abbott, well known as "Pips." His health had been failing for some time, and with the view of restoring it he took a sea voyage and was accompanied by Mrs. Abbott, but the voyage was without avail. He died on 13th July. "Mr. Abbott was a sound and accomplished lawyer, and filled for many years the position of Registrar to the Diocese and Consulting [illegible] Association. To the general body of Anglo-Indians, however, he will be best known as 'Pips,' as the writer of some of the best parodies and best versification which has appeared in Anglo-Indian Literature."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Their Lordships met at 5 o'clock.

On the report of the Irish Church Bill,

The Earl of Carnarvon moved that the date of January 1, 1871, for the period for the disestablishment of the Irish Church to take effect should be restored. He believed that it would meet the views of the great majority of the Irish Church.

The Earl of Longford disputed this statement.

Lord Cairns said that he believed there was great difference of opinion in Ireland on this point. As the rent charges were paid in May and November he would suggest the 1st of May 1871.

Earl Granville inclined to the view of the Earl of Carnarvon.

After some discussion Lord Cairns' suggestion was adopted and the date fixed at May 1, 1871.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Newdegate presented a petition from a meeting held on Monday in St. James' Hall, in which the petitioners expressed their alarm at the interference of the Home Secretary with the rights of lawful assembly and free discussion. They asserted that certain civic authorities had been induced to act in an unconstitutional manner in respect to these rights, and they prayed the House to take measures for maintaining them.

Mr. Alderman Solomons asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if Her Majesty's Government had heard of renewed outrages against the Jews in Danubian principalities, of whole families in the country districts expelled from their homes, left without food or shelter, and suffering from disease at the roadsides; and also whether the Government continued to cooperate with the representatives of the great powers in awakening the Roumanian Government to more humanizing influences and to a policy more congenial with the age in which we live.

Mr. Otway regretted to say that the Government had received recently news of outrages having been renewed against the Jews in the Danubian principalities. Only that morning he had received copy of a telegram from Vienna which Baron Rothschild had considered it right to communicate to the English Ambassador, and which described a state of things which one would hardly expect to find in any civilized country. The telegram, after describing some other bad treatment, said "our wives and children are ill-treated and outraged by the soldiers. Many of our co-religionists have had their houses burned down, their hair shaved off, and have been subjected to every sort of torture and violence by the agents of the Government." His honfriend asked if the "Government continued to co-operate with the representatives of the great powers in awakening the Roumanian Government to more humanizing influences and to a policy more congenial with the age in which we live." The instructions of the Government to Her Majesty's Consul General and agent at Bucharest had invariably been that he should not cease to represent to the Roumanian Government the bad effect which the treatment of the Jews in the Danubian principalities produced in other countries, and the Consul General would continue to make similar representations. He was sorry to find that the effect of these representations had not been such as might reasonably have been effected. He hoped that under the influence of the enlightened prince who now governed the country a new state of things would be inaugurated. The treatment to which the Jews were subjected was not congenial with the spirit of the age in which we lived, and he hoped it would henceforth cease.

Sir Harry Verney asked whether the Government of the dominion of Canada had acceded to the terms agreed to by the Hudson Bay Company for the cession of their territories.

Mr. Monsell replied in the affirmative. The Government of Canada had acceded to the terms proposed for the cession of their territories. There might be some question as to details, but the agreement made in England had been practically accepted by Canada.

The Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill and resumed progress upon the 45th clause. The consideration of the remaining clauses occupied the rest of the sitting.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

IN the House of Commons last night, the Duke of Argyll, replying to Mr. Fortescue, said he had approved of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in India.

Government have introduced bill for the providing the erection of a lighthouse on the Great Bass Road (off the coast of Ceylon) at a cost of £65,000. An increased toll of ½d. is proposed.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

In the Manchester Market prices were still unchanged.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 29TH JULY, 4-50 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 13½ premium. Fives, 9 premium. Fours, 6 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0½d.
Dead Weight, £1.
Light freight, £3.
Cotton, £2 5s. to £2 10s.
Interest on Loans, 7 per cent.
Money market, easy.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-12.
No 40 Mule Twist good seconds per bundle, Rs. 4-4.

BOMBAY.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, has passed an examination in the colloquial test of the Sindee language.

Accident.—A Hindoo named Girdhur Purshotum had his right leg broken yesterday at the Carnac Bunder by the fall of a bale of cotton. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

The Bombay Reclamation Company.—A vernacular contemporary states that the three native merchants who have purchased the property of the above-named company propose to start a new company.

Pleader.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have granted Vishnoo Govind Chiploonker a sunud authorising him to practice as a pleader in the courts of the Belgaum district.

Prince Alamayoo, son of Theodore, was expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer which came in yesterday, but it seems he has gone round to Calcutta. Our readers are aware he left Southampton in Captain Speedy's charge.

Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, officiating assay master, Bombay Mint, has, we observe, been allowed three months' privilege leave; and during that time Mr. T. W. Petersen, the officiating deputy, is to act as assay master.

The Forgery at Surat.—We learn that a Mahomedan accomplice of Joseph King, the forger of currency notes who is now in custody, was also apprehended at Surat on Saturday on a charge of forging Government currency notes.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 97,26,798, the value of the silver not assayed being *nil*; of the total, Rs. 97,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Ship Desertion.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, William Smith, of the ship Denmark, was sent to prison for six weeks, and ordered to forfeit half of the wages due to him, for deserting his ship.

Trespass in Rao Bahadoor Moroba's Compound.—Mr. Showell yesterday fined Vinshnoo Khundoo and Narayen Tookaram in the sum of three rupees each, for trespassing in the compound of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, ex Judge of the Small Cause Court.

A case for the Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Showell committed a woman named Dwarkee to take her trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of marrying again during the life-time of her former husband, a washerman; and Rama Withoo for adultery.

Case for the Sessions.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee committed Sewa Jetta, Gocull Jewa, and Hyeb Juckiria to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, for the theft of 200 pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 1,200, and belonging to Thackersey Mooljee.

Vingorla.—The inhabitants of the town of Vingoria, talooka Malwan, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, being desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes, the local Government has declared Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in that town from the 1st September 1869.

An Enthusiastic Parsee.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Dossabhoy Rustomjee was charged before Mr. Connon, with resisting policeman No. 113 in the execution of his duty. It seemed that the sepoy had been moving some things out of the way when Dossabhoy seized him. He was fined Rs. 25 with the alternative of imprisonment for fourteen days.

Launch.—We quote from a home paper:—"The composite ship City of Hankow, 1,200 tons, and 17 A 1 at Lloyd's, was launched by Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Son, Kelvinhaugh, on the 25th ult. The City of Hankow is for Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, and is the first composite ship built for their fleet."

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th July, was 311, being a decrease of 3 as compared with the preceding week, 27 less than the total of the week ending 28th July, 1868, and 38 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 72 births were reported.

Furious Driving.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Kassinath Babajee, a Hindoo clerk, was fined ten rupees, on a charge of driving a shigram in a rash and negligent manner. It appeared that on Tuesday evening defendant was driving a shigram returning from Mahim. He sat on the coach-box, took the reins by force from the coachman's hand and drove fast. With some difficulty a policeman subsequently arrested the defendant.

The Steam Ship Neera, Captain Hanscom, which arrived in harbour at noon yesterday, left Suez on the night of the 17th and Aden on the morning of the 23rd inst., completing the run from Suez to Bombay in 11 day 18 hours, including detention in Aden. The following is a list of her passengers.

Mr. and Miss White, Mons. Dufrene, Captain T. A. Davis, R A., Mrs. Neil Campbell and three children, four Masters White, Mr. Ward, Mr. Wilcocks.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd July, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th July:—

		22nd July.		15th July.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs.	27,48,360	Rs. 27,48,360
Rs.	20 "	Rs.	16,89,180	Rs. 16,61,940
Rs.	50 "	Rs.	25,53,650	Rs. 25,29,550
Rs.	100 "	Rs.	53,82,300	Rs. 53,47,100
Rs.	500 "	Rs.	18,28,500	Rs. 18,25,000
Rs.	1,000 "	Rs.	3,30,96,000	Rs. 3,37,73,000
	Total...	Rs.	4,73,91,070	Rs. 4,78,84,950

Application for removal of a Ship Captain.—A case was called on yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday, in which Messrs. Nicol and Co., as the agents for the owners of the City of Tanjore, applied for the removal of Mr. William Forsyth from the command of that ship, Captain Forsyth having had delirium tremens. Messrs. Nicol and Co. had temporarily appointed the chief officer to the command, and called on Captain Forsyth to resign his position as captain, which he refused to do. The case will be heard further to-day.

The Gilchrist Scholarships.—It is notified in the official Gazette that the principal of the Elphinstone College has been appointed sub-examiner for the Gilchrist Scholarships, and that applications for admission to the scholarships must be sent to the Director of Public Instruction (with certificates of parentage, age, character, social position, and University standing, if any) on or before the 1st October next. The date of the examination of 1870 will be published hereafter. From another source we learn that the Secretary of State has requested that it may be made known to intending candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarships, that the Latin subject for the examination will be the first book of Livy.

Assault on Sheriff's Officers.—In the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Nana Morojee committed Bunsundass Rameshukt, Jagondass Jenadass, Bhowandass Madewdass, Hunnsdass Oorandass, Oorundass Gruckuchundass, and Govindass Kahandass to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, for assaulting and obstructing the sheriff's officers in the execution of their duty. It seemed that the sheriff's peons had gone on 17th June to arrest one Gopaldass and another man under a warrant. A Bhattia named Premjee Runsordass took them to the house and was to point out Gopaldass, but when they got inside the house the prisoners fell on them and assaulted them. Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Carter for the defence.

Alleged Breach of Trust.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Kessowjee Mooljee, of the firm of Vuradhman Poonsey and Co., Mandavi Bunder, lodged a charge of criminal breach of trust against Pusoo Nansey, who had been employed in the firm. Defendant had absconded about a month ago without rendering an account of the money entrusted to him, and on examination of the books an entry of Rs. 1,289 and others had been found fictitious and fraudulent. Informant said he had received a letter from his agent at Cutch stating that Pusoo was in custody at a place called Jabron, in the territory of the Rao of Cutch; and the Magistrate has written to the Political Agent at Cutch asking that the man be made over to the bearer if there is no objection on the part of the Agent or H. H. the Rao.

The Theft of Jewellery at the Grant Road Station.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Julal Tajoo and Peera Julal were charged with the theft of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,646, the property of Dewcura Javerchund; and Jeeva Wully, and Murgan, woman, with dishonestly receiving or retaining property, knowing it to be stolen. The prosecutor said—He was a shroff, and arrived from Ahmedabad at the Grant Road station at 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, with one Callianjee. To the latter he delivered the box containing the ornaments, telling him to bring it to his shop, and then he rode away on horseback. The following morning Callianjee and a police jemadar went to his shop, and the latter asked him whether he had given a box to Callianjee. Prosecutor said "yes," adding he had seen him deliver it to a cartman at the station. He was asked to give a list of the ornaments and he described them to the jemadar. On the two following days prosecutor was taken to several places and shown portions of his property, which he identified. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

The Deccan Horticultural Exhibition is to be held in the Bund Garden on the 31st of August and the 1st of September.—*Poona Observer.*

Dufterdars.—Sanction has been obtained to decrease seven dufterdars of the different collectorates in the Bombay Presidency. This reduction in the expenditure of the State is to take place from the 1st proximo. The, saving to the State will be about two thousand rupees per mensem.—*Ibid.*

The weather in Poona continues to be charming. Cool and cloudy, with occasional showers, the temperature is more like that of a moderate English summer than of what one could conceive in the Deccan, judging from the aridity and fiery heats of two months since. The country around is like one vast meadow.—*Ibid.*

The Club of Western India.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Club of Western India was held on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, in the Club House. A proposal to do away with the rule of admitting members at half the usual donation, who may be elected to the Club within six months of their arrival in India, was carried, and the general donation fixed at Rs. 200. An amendment, to the effect that an exception should be made in favour of officers of those British regiments who are temporarily quartered in Poona, was put to the vote, and negatived. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Major Melliss, the honorary secretary of the Club, for his indefatigable zeal in superintending the late improvements, and the interests generally of the Club, which was very warmly received and carried, and the meeting then broke up.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY FINANCES.

Appended is a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Civil Departments (Bombay Presidency) for the 1st quarter of 1869-70 ending 30th June 1869, as compared with Budget Estimates and Assignments. It bears the signature of the officiating Accountant General, Bombay:—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	1st April to Date, three Months.	Amount of Budget Estimate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1869 ...	2,01,13,380 11 9	.....
I.—Land Revenue	74,30,454 9 10	3,56,40,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	2,32,324 8 4	8,79,000
III.—Forest	3,03,169 1 7	10,16,000
IV.—Abkaree	10,43,783 8 0	43,50,000
V.—Assessed Taxes	3,02,412 8 8	23,70,000
VI.—Customs	19,04,379 15 8	88,00,000
VII.—Salt	21,56,392 7 11	58,00,000
VIII.—Opium	67,68,981 5 3	2,34,25,000
IX.—Stamps	12,08,478 8 11	45,50,000
X.—Mint	4,42,463 2 3	5,86,000
XIII.—Law and Justice	3,01,747 6 9	19,50,000
XIV.—Police	85,691 5 5	1,54,000
XV.—Marine	84,150 11 3	8,83,000
XVI.—Education	62,552 13 3	1,50,000
XVII.—Interest	4,11,417 10 11	2,0?,000
XVIII.—Miscellaneous Receipts	1,40,747 14 11	20,00,000
Debt and Remittances Heads.		
Service Funds	48,400 3 7	.....
Local Funds	12,16,554 1 7	.....
General Deposits	6,25,351 11 9	.....
Revenue Deposits	7,47,440 12 2	.....
Judicial Deposits	2,19,643 14 11	.....
Deposits of the Government Savings' Bank	3,04,619 9 9	.....
Sale proceeds of Waste Land, and Redemption of Land Revenue.	2,947 10 2	.....
Advances Recoverable	4,61,918 10 6	.....
Railway Revenue Account	75,08,574 11 4	.....
Railway Revenue Advance Account	56,84,526 6 1	.....
Railway Fire Insurance Fund Account	25,225 0 3	.....
Bills and Transfer Receipts between Districts	36,54,388 12 8	.....
Bullion Certificates	2,05,21,709 5 9	.....
Remittances between Districts and Departments	4,18,35,056 9 9	.....
Public Works Departments	6,31,984 2 11	.....
Military Department, Bombay ...	4,89,010 13 0	.....
Military Department, Bengal	48 6 4	.....
Military Department, Madras	7 8 9	.....
Account Current with London ...	37,81,298 10 9	.....
Government of India	83,24,599 14 1	.....
Government of Madras	2,06,840 7 0	.....
Governm nt of Bengal	350 0 0	.....
Government of Punjab	400 0 0	.....
Government of Central Provinces.	3,00,000 0 0	.....
Supply Bills Payable, other Governments	3,277 8 6	.....
Remittance Transfer Receipts Payable, other Governments.	2,40,261 11 6	.....
Money Orders Payable, other Governments	82,523 2 6	.....
Total Receipts.....	13,98,51,697 2 9	9,31,51,000

Disbursements.

Heads of Expenditure.	1st April to Date three months.	Amount of Budget Grant.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	40,535 0 9	2,63,500
3.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	2,38,565 3 8	7,65,200
4.—Land Revenue	10,06,895 2 0	41,20,000
5.—Forest	1,47,797 7 11	3,90,800
6.—Abkaree	89,846 13 7	3,29,400
7.—Assessed Taxes	9,078 1 3	75,000
8.—Customs	2,23,182 13 11	8,35,500
9.—Salt	1,02,271 8 ??	3,95,500
10.—Opium	8,142 4 2	38,400
11.—Stamps	49,322 4 3	1,81,100
12.—Mint	1,01,698 3 8	2,79,700
15.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	1,64,515 1 8	33,26,000
16.—Administration and Public Departments	3,68,681 9 4	17,41,800
17.—Law and Justice	11 80,968 7 1	49,08,100
18.—Police	8,45,532 14 9	35,14,800
19.—Marine	5,76,343 2 3	21,68,700
20.—Education, Science, and Art.	2,84,225 5 6	10,83,600
21.—Ecclesiastical	87,281 13 2	3,49,100
22.—Medical Services	1,74,089 6 5	5,76,000
23.—Stationery and Printing	1,10,880 6 3	3,40,400
24.—Political Agencies	3,63,942 0 7	9,26,500
25.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	8,66,719 5 10	69,36,900
26.—Miscellaneous	3,17,725 12 3	7,08,900
27.—Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	2,14,293 1 8	13,99,100
Debt and Remittances Heads:—		
Service Funds	91,916 14 10	.....
Local Funds	14,77,554 8 11	.....
General Deposits	4,20,921 0 10	.....
Revenue Deposits	7,10,770 15 4	.....
Judicial Deposits	3,74,553 0 11	.....
Deposits of the Government Savings' Bank	2,45,302 9 7	.....
Advances Recoverable	15,48,878 1 6	.....
Railway Revenue Account	56,81,846 3 0	.....
Railway Revenue Advance Accounts	60,20,701 7 2	.....
B. B. and C. I. Railway	95,000 0 0	.....
Bills and Transfer Receipts between Districts.	38,44,555 13 0	.....
Bullion Certificates	2,05,22,611 11 1	.....
Remittances between Districts and Departments	4,19,90,625 2 2	.....
Public Works Department	58,72,402 9 5	.....
Military Department, Bombay ...	65,76,346 11 2	.....
Military Department, Bengal	9,213 8 0	.....
Military Department, Madras	811 8 4	.....
Account Current with London ...	56,33,402 1 11	.....
Government of India	16,90,572 7 3	.....
Government of Madras	3,155 6 11	.....
Government of Punjab	69,913 9 6	.....
Government of Central Provinces.	3,42,499 2 10	.....
Supply Bills Payable, other Governments	41,760 0 0	.....
Remittance Transfer Receipts Payable, other Governments.	5,73,175 11 8	.....
Money orders Payable, other Governments	66,493 12 0	.....
Closing Cash Balance on 30th June 1869	28,376,188 10 8	.....
Total.....	1,39,851,697 2 9	36,571,000

A DARING CASE OF HOUSEBREAKING.

A sitting of Petty Sessions was held in the Fort Police Court yesterday—Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. James Taylor, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee on the Bench—to dispose of a charge against Joseph Anderson (a Sedi) and Joseph King (a Chinaman), for having on Monday the 19th stolen property of the value of Rs. 110 from Mr. Charles W. Warneford, auditor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Warneford, in his deposition before the committing magistrate (Mr. Showell) said—I am travelling auditor in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and live at Khetwady. I do not know the prisoners. On Monday night last (19th) I heard a noise as if the canvass screen in my bed-room was being torn. Shortly after I observed that the light had been blown out. I then saw the figure of a man moving about. I got out of bed, and went into another room to fetch a light. I immediately returned, and the ayah struck a light and left the room with Mrs. Warneford. I then saw a man under my bed. I told him to come out. Mr. Howell came to the door, and as I turned to speak to him, the man rushed from under the bed and escaped through the bath-room. He resembled the second prisoner in figure and size. I examined the room from which the man escaped, and found this cap lying below the window of the bath-room, and this pair of black trousers in the bath-room. I found a box and coronet lying on the ground below the window. These were in my bed-room when I retired.

When before the Magistrate, Anderson made no statement; but King said Anderson showed him the house and opened the back door, and that he (King) then went up the steps, both went inside, and Anderson took the clothes and ran off, leaving King alone.

Both prisoners pleaded guilty, and each was sentenced to a year's inprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, and also a whipping of thirty stripes.

The Octavia, screw unarmoured wooden frigate, 35 guns, Captain John H. J. Alexander, C.B., arrived at Spithead on Wednesday, July 7, from the East Indies, and received orders to proceed into Portsmouth harbour to be dismantled and paid out of commission.

NEW POLICE COURT BUILDINGS.

We understand that Government have approved plans and estimate for a new police court building to be erected on a site between the Dockyard and the Wellington reclamation. Besides the offices, accommodation is also to be provided for the superintendent of police and the constables in the Fort, and also a lock-up and troopers' quarters. The estimate, which amounts to nearly two lakhs, has been sanctioned by Government, and it is expected that the work will be proceeded with immediately.

THE INCOME TAX.

The following letter has been sent from the Government of India to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

"In reply to your endorsement No. 754, dated the 11th June 1860, I am desired to state that if the income of any person falling under Part IV. of the Income Tax Act be less than Rs. 500, it must be exempted from assessment even though the same person has income assessed under Part II. which brings his aggregate income to Rs. 500 or more."

THE OBSTRUCTIVE SHAREBROKERS.

It must be interesting to all who ever enter the Fort to learn that a beginning has been made as to allowing pedestrians and gharries to pass along Medow Street. On Wednesday the Chief Magistrate received a petition, signed by Messrs. C. Currey, J. Moir, E. M. Walton, D.D.S., F. W. Doolittle, M.D., Partridge Bros., Best and Brown, Jaffer Sulliman, A. C. Gumpert, Ritter Molkenteller and Co., &c., complaining that the house 25, Medow Street, the property of Mrs. Michael, was rented by a number of native brokers, who created such an uproar that persons who were in business could not attend to their customers, and the public thoroughfare was so obstructed as to stop access to the shops, and praying that an order might be issued to compel them to carry on their noisy calling in a more retired place. Then yesterday afternoon two brokers, named Oomerse Dyall and Dhamoodha Vullubdass, were charged with "creating a public nuisance and an obstruction in Medow Street."

Police Inspector James Reid deposed—At about 1 o'clock to-day I was going along Medow Street with Inspector D'Arcy. Defendants were in the middle of the road. They were talking to each other. A crowd being collected round about them they caused an obstruction; carriages could not pass without difficulty.

Inspector James D'Arcy confirmed this evidence.

The Magstrate sentenced each of the defendants to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

On Wednesday afternoon, a general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the office, in Apollo Street, "to receive and consider the liquidator's accounts of having his acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up of the company has been conducted during the period between the 9th January 1868 and the 31st March 1869." Only about eight or nine shareholders attended, and Mr. John Firth was called to the chair.

The Chairman said he believed that all the business they could do that day was to adopt or reject the statement of accounts now laid before them. He intended to propose that they be adopted, but he should like to invite discussion, and had no doubt that the agent for the liquidator, Mr. Dewar, would be glad to answer any questions. In the first place he would ask, what was delaying the final winding up of the company.

Mr. Dewar said that first of all there were several amounts to be got by the association from insolvents' estates not yet wound up. Then there were claims to make on parties in respect of calls paid upon Commercial Bank shares which were lodged by the parties as securities against loans which they had obtained from the association.

The Chairman—And in respect of which the parties are still liable?

Mr. Dewar—Yes.

The Chairman—Can you give us any idea of the total amount of these claims?

Mr. Dewar said they amounted to less than Rs. 10,000.

The Chairman—Is there any chance of getting that?

Mr. Dewar said he had every hope of getting the money. Then there was a Commercial Bank suit pending in the High Court for Rs. 3,000, in which the association were defendants.

The Chairman said that suit might keep the liquidation open for three months.

Mr. Dewar fancied the case would come on in two months.

The Chairman said he had pressed the liquidator to give the shareholders some encouragement as to the final winding up; perhaps the liquidator would tell them what chance there was of winding up finally, say within three months?

Mr. Dewar said he hoped to be able to close the liquidation before the end of the year.

The Chairman then proposed that the accounts submitted to the meeting be adopted.

Mr. W. Bond did not think it would be proper for the meeting to "adopt" the accounts. He did not question their accuracy in any way, but the company went into liquidation two years ago, and as yet those accounts had not been audited. It would in his opinion be quite enough for them, in the language of the advertisement calling the meeting, to "receive" the accounts. Further he would take the sense of the shareholders as to the advisability of keeping the large cash balance they had in a bank at the small interest of two per cent.

After some discussion regarding some portions of the accounts to which Mr. Bond drew attention, it was found that there had been some mistake on the part of Mr. Bond as to the sums spoken of by him.

Mr. Bond then said he would run over the figures again. It seemed to him that the full amount of their liability on 619 shares of the Commercial Bank held by them at the time of the bank's failure was £25 per share, which would amount to £15,475. Only £10 of the £25 had been called up, but for the sake of illustration let them presume that the full amount was to be paid. The utmost liability that could remain on these shares, under the most unfavourable circumstances, would be £5,724. At last meeting of the company there was a dividend of 10 shillings in the pound payable. On 31st March last the association had in hand Rs. 3,41,376, and deducting their liability on the Commercial Bank shares from that amount, there would remain Rs. 1,84,136, which might be applied by way of a further distribution of assets, and in covering the cost of liquidation during the few months longer it would be worth while to keep it open.

Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy expressed the opinion that they should not make any dividend at present as it was not yet known whether the compromise with the Commercial Bank would be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Bond said that at all events there would be sufficient money left for a distribution of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per share. It might be well to adjourn the meeting to a certain date so that they might have a proper statement put before them.

The Chairman said he would now propose that the accounts be "received," as Mr. Bond had very correctly pointed out that they could hardly "adopt" the accounts. By receiving the accounts the shareholders did not commit themselves to the accuracy of them—although no doubt they were correct. Mr. Bond had said something about these accounts not being audited; there was no objection to the accounts being audited, but there was nothing in the Act to require that. The liquidator was responsible for the correctness of the accounts, but if the shareholders were not satisfied they could have their legal remedy, but could not by the Act appoint auditors. He agreed with Mr. Bond in thinking that there should be a dividend declared, for he did not think it worth while to have a large amount of money remaining out at 2 per cent. interest. But neither the liquidator nor the solicitor would advise the distribution of more than one lac at present, and as that would have to be distributed over 31,000 shares, considering the trouble there would be, he was inclined to give way and wait for the consummation of Mr. Dewar's promise, namely, that within six months they might look forward to the final distribution.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangirjee seconded the Chairmain's motion.

Mr. Bond remarked that in reality there were no accounts laid before the meeting; there was not a balance sheet. He did not question the accuracy of the accounts, as he had said before, but he certainly thought it would have been very much more satisfactory if a proper statement had been laid before the meeting showing their assets and liabilities and what their position was with regard to the Commercial Bank. As it was, the statement of receipts and disbursements would warrant the distribution of Rs. 3 per share, which would certainly be preferable to allowing the money to be at the bank at two per cent interest. He hoped the liquidator would declare a dividend, and only just keep so much money as would suffice to meet any possible liability on the Commercial Bank shares.

The Chairman's motion, to receive the accounts, was then carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 9TH JULY.

About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the P. & O. Company's s. s. Rangoon, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of the 9th instant. The Rangoon sailed from Suez on the 17th at 45 minutes past noon, arrived at Aden on the 22nd at 9.50 P.M., and sailed thence for Bombay at 5 minutes past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd. The following passengers arrived by the Rangoon:—

From Southampton—Captain Walpole, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Messrs. Wallis, Blanchard, Vincent, Grant, Boutflower, Miller, G. Stephens, Brockbank, and J. Haddon.

From Marseilles—The Hon. A. Drummond, Major Hunter, Miss Matthews, Messrs. Mayne, Ward, Haly, and Abbott.

From Suez—His Excellency the Ambassador from Stamboul to Bokhara, two officers, one child, with 20 native servants and three native children.

The s. s. Neera left Aden at 5-30, on the morning of the 23rd instant, for Bombay, nine hours before the Rangoon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 9.)

The Irish Church Bill has passed through committee in the House of Lords, with such important changes that its rejection by the other House is considered certain.

The Duke of Argyll will make an Indian financial statement in the House of Lords on July 19. No day is yet appointed for the Indian Budget in the Commons.

Earl Russell's Life Peerages Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords, on the third reading, by 106 to 77.

The Opposition in the French Chambers have drawn up a cogent interpellation to the Government, with reference to more freedom of action on the part of the Legislature.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., succeeds Mr. Maine as legislative member of the Supreme Council of India.

The medals for services in India from 1849 to 1863 are promulgated in a general order from the Adjutant-General.

The Abyssinian Committee has commenced the inquiry by the examination of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The Wimbledon Volunteer Meeting has commenced. The Prince of Wales's prize was won by Corporal Peake. In the contest between the Lords and Commons, the Commons proved the winners.

Lord Carington has been held to bail to appear at the Middlesex Sessions for assault on Mr. Grenville Murray. After the hearing a riot took place in the police-court with the view of obtaining possession of some documents.

Mr. Charles Spring Rice is appointed Assistant Under Foreign Secretary.

Mr. E. S. Talbot is appointed principal of Keble College, Oxford.

The Earl of Kellie has been elected a Scotch representative peer.

The Queen has held investitures of the Order of the Bath, the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George. Another State Ball has been given at Buckingham Palace.

The Rev. T. Binney has retired from the pulpit of the Weighhouse Chapel.

A collision has occurred at Madeira between the troops and the people, on account of increased taxation.

The Governor-General of Cuba has reported that the insurrection is practically over.

The first ascent of Mont Blanc this season was effected on the 28th June.

The submersion of the French Atlantic cable is proceeding satisfactorily. The Great Eastern has arrived in American waters.

There was a riot at Portadown on July 1, when the police fired upon the mob with fatal effect. Apprehensions prevail as to July 12.

The Solicitor-General's University Tests Bill has passed the House of Commons.

No medal is to be given for the Bhootan war in 1864 and 1865.

Money Bill for the purchase of the telegraphs has been brought in by the Postmaster-General. The whole cost is £6,750,000, to be raised in stock or terminable annuities. The profits of the telegraph are to go in reduction of the national debt.

The dividends of the Joint Stock Banks are being announced. Westminster 8 per cent., and Union 10 per cent. for half-year. Joint Stock at rate of 12½ per cent.

Additional failures of importance have occurred in Lancashire.

The trial of the Overend-Gurney directors is postponed till December, when the prosecution will be led by Sir R. P. Collier, the Attorney-General.

The tenders for the Corporation Loan of £234,000 amounted to more than seven times the amount required.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Sir William Bowles, K.C.B.—Sir Arthur C. H. Rumbold, Bart.—Lady Clinton—Lord Castlemaine—Sir William Byam.

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.

Respecting what is called the "Warwickshire scandal," the *Birmingham Gazette* says—"Various rumours have of late been in circulation to the effect that the Mordaunt case had been abandoned, or, at all events, would not be carried into court. We are in a position to contradict these reports, and to state that the petitioner's case is proceeding, and that there is at present no probability of its being withdrawn."

THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS IN THE ROYAL ARMY.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the supersession of British colonels by colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Army has been issued It is signed by Colonel C. R. Egerton, President, and Major W. Marvin and G. E. Cochrane, Esqr. The committee find that—

The generals now in course of promotion on the Indian List were colonels in the year 1863, and lieutenant-colonels of 1858-9. The last Indian general promoted (there are at the present time some vacancies unfilled), passed over and superseded no less than 230 colonels of the British Service, the seniors of whom date as colonels of 1854 and 1855, many of whom distinguished themselves at the head of Her Majesty's regiments in the several actions in the Crimea, at Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava, and were mentioned in despatches. More marked and more anomalous still are the cases of the colonels of the British army, who commanded brigades or independent columns, or filled high staff situations during the Indian mutiny, and who are now in course of supersession by officers of the Indian army (many of whom no doubt took part in the same field services), who, at that date, held only the rank of major. Had it been provided (in April 1855, when the rank of the Indian officers was declared by Lord Hardinge to be good in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions) that the rank of the Indian colonel promoted to major-general should be local only until his senior as colonel of the British service had been likewise promoted, and had the system of local rank to the British colonels in India been continued, the difficulty now complained of could not have arisen. Any condition tending to this result is now, however, not to be thought of. On the other hand, to augment the British list of general officers to an extent as would completely equalise the promotion in the two services must be held to be impossible, so great would be the expense which such a measure would entail. Although complete equalisation of promotion in the two services cannot at present be secured, the committee recommend, as a partial amelioration of the present condition of the colonels of the British army (including the staff corps colonels on the Amalgamated List), that forty-five additional major-generals be forthwith created, in anticipation of the promotions (about eight annually) which, under the operation of article 23 of the Warrant of February 3, 1866, would become due to the British establishment in the years from 1871 to 1877, on account of the Indian staff corps. The immediate expense of such a measure amounts to about £32 4s. 6d. a day. This, however, would only be a temporary charge on Imperial funds, as, probably, in the year 1871, the first eight of these additional general officers, at 28s. a day each, amounting in the aggregate to £3,600 a year, would become chargeable to Indian revenues, so that, in little more than three years, commencing in 1871, it may be expected that the Imperial funds would be entirely relieved of the proposed additional charge. That, simultaneously with these promotions, the dates of the commissions of all the present major-generals of the British Army whose colonelcies bear date on or after November 20, 1854, should be so altered as to place them in the same relative position with the general officers of the Indian Army as they held with such officers in the rank of colonel. If, as the committee have recommended, forty-five colonels on the British list be at once promoted and added to the establishment of major-generals, the following result would be obtained:—1st. That the number of the senior colonels will be relieved at once from supersession, including those who have been referred to by name as having high commands and positions in the Crimea, India, and elsewhere. 2nd. The difference of rank between colonels of the Indian list and those next or near them on the amalgamated list, on their becoming major-generals, will be shortened from twelve to nine years. 3rd. The promotion will go on with an establishment increased by forty-five major-generals; and when the major-generals of the Staff Corps come on the British list, in about three years, then promotion will proceed at once on a total increased establishment of ninety-five major-generals.

MEDALS FOR SERVICES IN INDIA.

The Adjutant-General, Lord William Paulet, has promulgated the annexed General Order respecting the services on the Punjab frontier, from 1849 to 1863, for which a medal is granted:—

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that a medal shall be conferred on every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier who was present at any one of the various military operations which took place between the years 1849 and 1863 inclusive, on the north-west frontier of India. The medal with the ribbon will be the same as was granted for the second Burmese and the Persian campaigns, with a clasp for the operations alluded to, and a separate clasp for Umbeyla. In cases when troops were present at Umbeyla only, the medal with clasp for that service alone will be given. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who may be already in possession of the medal, will only receive the additional clasp or clasps. Officers commanding regiments or corps at home, which may have participated in any of the operations in question, will forward rolls of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers entitled to receive of the medal or clasps, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, Horse Guards, London. Officers and men who have left the service must apply through the officer commanding the regiment in which they were serving at the time they earned the distinction.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE.

The House of Commons Committee, appointed on the subject of the Abyssinian war, assembled on July 7. The committee consists of Major Anson, Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Candlish, Mr. C. Denison, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Eastwick, Lord Elcho, Sir J. Elphinstone, Sir John Hay, Mr. Holms, Mr. Howes, Mr. Mundella, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir F. O'Brien, Mr. Secly, Mr. C. Turner, and Mr. White. Mr. Candlish, M.P., was elected chairman.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was called, and gave a history of the proceedings which took place in the contract relative to the war. The decision to take steps was made on August 14. A telegram was sent to Bombay directing Sir R. Napier to make immediate preparations, and to demand from King Theodore the delivery of the captives. He made the general arrangements, but the details were left to the Indian authorities. Several suggestions were made to the Government in reference to the expenses of the expedition, but he could not say that he had anything like an exact estimate. Sir Stafford Northcote proceeded to say that the estimates presented in December 1867 were two millions for the purpose of sending a force on the shores of the Red Sea. That was all that was asked for; but Mr. Disraeli estimated that another million and a half would be required to carry on the expedition to the middle of March. Afterwards it was suggested that four millions might be required. Several members put questions of all sorts to the witness, when he said he really could not understand the object of them. He should be happy to give any information on matters of fact, but if he was expected to argue the estimates he should decline. Upon this the room was cleared. On the admission of strangers, the chairman said that no doubt the ultimate cost of the expedition was very much in excess of the original estimate. The whole cost would, no doubt, eventually reach between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000. In answer to Mr. White, Sir S. Northcote said that a *carte blanche* was given to the Governor of Bombay, and if the cost had been £20,000,000 the Government would have paid it. By Mr. Baxter—He knew that Sir S. Fitzgerald had anticipated that the expenditure would exceed the estimates—that it would be very great. In answer to Sir J. Elphinstone he said he certainly was surprised at the expenditure caused by the Abyssinian expedition. He never knew a war in which the estimates had not been largely increased. Colonel Barttelot—Do you regret the large expense? Sir S. Northcote—Certainly not. If we had sent fewer men and fewer transports the campaign must have been longer, and might not have proved successful. Mr

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1869.

[Dr. Lumsdaine's report, which was sent to us on Wednesday afternoon, is a very lengthy and elaborate document, which it is impossible for us to reprint in full; and to abridge any of its parts would be to deface them. We publish, however, the most interesting chapters; the sections omitted are those headed Scavengering and Halalcore.]

INTRODUCTION.

In reporting upon the second quarter of the current year the results will be seen in the several tables; and beyound this there would be little to say, were it not that a considerable and influential section of the community appears to think that a change of organisation is absolutely necessary.

In discussing this demand for alteration I shall take for my text a passage from the minute of dissent by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlik.

In differing from his colleagues upon the materials for a general scheme of revision, this gentleman said —and said wisely—" We must therefore see the quantity of work, and determine what establishment would be sufficient to perform it."

If by this is meant that, before determining our expenditure in the various branches of the Municipality, we should consider in detail the organisation of each department, with special reference to its special functions; should see what reductions can be made without impairing efficiency, and then assign to each the precise sum that will be necessary for effective existence;—if this is what was meant, I think all will subscribe to the soundness of the advice. But let me ask, has not some such course been already followed? In the first place there was the preparation of the budget, when each item in each department was weighed and discussed *ad nauseam* by those to whom is entrusted the actual work.

Then there is the Finance Committee, whose special province it is to see to expenditure; and, as though this were not enough, there was a select committee.

Now, surely this triple-guard should be a guarantee that there has been a careful supervision, and that such reductions have been made has are consistent with true economy.

It was not, I think, intended that the entire Bench should express individual opinions on matters of detail; nor could such discussions be aught but fruitless; for, though Rome was once saved, we cannot be sure that the same good fortune would befall Bombay.

Before reporting upon the *bona fide* executive branches of the Health Department, I shall notice briefly those others over which a supervision is exercised,—and first and foremost comes the

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

This branch is one which falls naturally, and by right, within the special province of the health officer, and unfortunately it is one of which the importance has never been rightly appreciated by the general public, for it is not understood; and yet what the keystone is to the arch, so is effective registration to the entire fabric of sanitation; for it is the only reliable means of determining *within prescribed areas* the effects of coincident efforts. It gives the channel by which each measure must be directed, and the clue by which results are reached. But, to give these aids, it must be effective; and to be effective, it must be based upon a *census*. Now, there are very strong grounds for questioning the correctness of the last census, for it was taken under peculiar disadvantages. Disallowed at the eleventh hour by the Home Government, it was hurried out, but no penalties attached for non-compliance; or, still worse, for falsification;—and there were instances of both. And when we remember that it is the one point of divergence and convergence, it stands to reason that its value depends on its unquestioned accuracy.

There is now some glimmer of the day when we may hope for such a numbering of the people. But, with all our vaunted progress, we are still toiling heavily in the bye-ways of barbarism; and amongst the masses there is the same distrust, begotton of ignorance, that before baffled our best endeavours. However, the hold that we have must be retained; we must continue our calculations, and tabulate the results; for, though not perfect, they have still a value, and we must accept them as the beginning of a brighter end.

Dr. Hewlett speaks of the registration of births as the most unsatisfactory part of his work; but, with all deference, I cannot agree with him; for, with regard to them, there can be but one element of error—suppression; and though it is a serious one, as affecting our social statistics, it is not repeated over and over again, as it is in dealing with the registration of deaths.

The mortuary tables, though carefully compiled, can never give more than approximations, until the system that produces them is regularly remodelled; and, in their present form, they must be followed with considerable caution, or they will lead into a very sea of error. They, too, are no doubt affected throughout by suppression. And if the mischief ended here it would not be so great; but, unfortunately, it does not. For when a death is registered, it must be assigned to a cause; it must be classified and tabulated with regard to age, sex, locality, caste, occupation, &c.; and through all these classes and groups the error is repeated.

Deaths attested by medical men are reliable; but it is sad to think that to the many no out-stretched hand is held to help them. They sicken and die in hundreds, without chance of recovery; and it is to meet these deaths—to so classify them that they may be our guides and guards,—and to feel that the classification is really reliable;—it is for this that a better system is needed.

It would be hard to find a worse than that which obtains. At each burial or burning-ground there is stationed a police sepoy, who is supplied with a book of the subjoined forms:—

REPORT OF DEATH.

Date of Death
Abode { No. of House / Police Division / Section / Street or Waree
Duration of residence in Bombay
Name
Sex
Caste or Race
Age
Own or Family's Occupation or trade
Place of Birth
Country to which family belonged
Cause of Death
Duration of disease
Burial Ground No. { Buried / Burnt / Exposed
Remarks.
(Signature)

Let us assume that men are specially selected for these posts—but even then how hopeless must be their task.

With Europeans even there is often great difficulty in getting correct answers; and with natives it is well nigh impossible. Nor can it be otherwise, when we bear in mind that the majority of deaths is in a class low down in the scale of intelligence—a people who attribute all and everything to one of two mysteries, *Fate* and the *Sircar*—who live amongst us and die without having so much as heard, except confusedly of our many rules and regulations. Imagine these people at the gate of the ground, and try to imagine the solemn farce of the sepoy eliciting the information; see the bewildered look as he asks the No. of the house, the age, the *cause* of death, and the duration of disease!

The sepoy, having made his inquiries, fills in the report, and sends it to the registrar of the district, and he forwards it to the office. The registrar is not a "full time" man, and, as a rule, he makes no investigations; and thus it happens that children but a few hours old are returned as dying from cholera and secondary syphilis!

Such, then, is this *impossible system* of registration. But, bad though it be, it is all we may expect for some time to come, as want of funds will prevent the adoption of any other.

There are now no less than 48 elaborate tables, and one and all are dependant upon the intelligence of a police sepoy.

The tables themselves are almost all that could be desired, nor could they well be otherwise, for they were framed by Dr. Leith. But the object for which they were drawn up is a measure frustrated for want of means. It is a state necessity that the registration of births and deaths shall be secured and, to this end, there is an annual grant of Rs. 13,260. If we ask whether the full value of this outlay is realised, the answer is—it is not; and it cannot be, without an additional expenditure. We spend Rs. 13,000, and get a bare return: but for Rs. 15,000 there would be appreciable profits; it would secure for us the required intelligence in prosecuting inquiries as to the real causes of death.

For the quarter the recorded deaths from all causes at all ages were 4,871, exceeding the mortality for the corresponding period of 1868 by 742, but less by 17 than for the past quarter. The per-centage of deaths to population is ·59, made up as follows:—

	Per cent. per population.		Per cent. on deaths for Quarter.
Small-pox	·12	and	19·58
Measles	·13	,,	4·13
Cholera	·02	,,	4·39
Diarrhœa	·03	,,	4·50
Dysentery	·02	,,	3·88
Fever	·14	,,	24·10
All other causes	·23	,,	39·42
	·59		100·00

The sexual numbers are—

Males 2,646 = 49 per cent. on total of males 530,450
Females 2,225 = 77 ,, ,, females 286,112
4,871 816,562

There were 146 still births not included in the above. Of the persons who died, 2,926 were born in Bombay, 2,064 elsewhere, and in 27 cases the place of birth was unknown.

The births registered during the quarter were—

Male 591
Female 389
Brou...

3,744 bodies were buried, 1,011 were burnt, and 262 were taken to the towers of silence.

From small-pox there were 954 deaths, being 320 more than for the second quarter of 1868, and 281 more than for the past quarter. Of the 954 who died, only 1 was returned as vaccinated.

From measles there were 201 deaths, more by 142 than for the second quarter of 1868, and 13 less than for the past quarter.

From cholera there were 214 deaths, 206 more than for the corresponding period in 1868, and 133 less than for the past quarter.

From these three zymotic diseases there were 1,369 deaths, against 1,234 for the past quarter, and 701 for the same months in 1868.

The localities in which they were most prevalent are in the following sequence:—

Small-pox—1, Omercarry; 2, Camatteepoora; 3, Mandvee; 4, Chukla; 5, Dongree; 6, Boleshwar; 7, Khara Talao; 8, Market; 9, Dhobee Talao.

Measles—1, Dongree; 2, Camatteepoora; 3, Market.

Cholera—1, Pannuswady; 2, Girgaum; 3, Boleshwar, and in those on the Esplanade it was knee deep. The low-lying chawls and huts were all flooded; and in many of the better houses it was just awash. This was at noon on Sunday. I made the same circuit on Monday, and extended it along the whole length of the Flats to Mahim, returning by Parell. The town was then dry. There was of course a good deal of water in isolated patches, but the roads were everywhere dry, and the main body of the flood had all run off, and was lying on the Flats in one continuous sheet from Byculla to Mahim and Worlee, unbroken save by the railway and the Foras roads.

These floods have shown that the town can be drained of its storm waters by existing channels; and if these were improved, as suggested by Captain Tulloch, it would be drained both speedily and effectively.

The surface drainage is so urgently needed that not a day should be lost in its introduction, but I would join issue with any scheme that proposes house connexions. The day will come when we shall be ready for them, and they can then be completed; but at present they would prove a curse rather than a blessing. In all directions would I encourage gullies; but, by law, they should all be paved, and pitched, *and trapped*; and of such importance is their maintenance, that I would make them municipal charges. A special clause should define the details of construction; and into them no water should be allowed to *drain*; it should be carried in by metal pipes, opening not *more than six inches* above the general surface level. The many points connected with the sanitation of houses cannot of course be discussed in an ordinary report, but each and all of them should be very carefully considered; and the law with regard to them should be very explicit and very stringent.

And now, having spoken of the sources of sewage, let me say a few words upon a kindred subject—its disposal. It is an established fact that, owing to physical configuration, it is impossible to discharge the whole of it by gravitation; so, under any circumstances a portion *must* be pumped up, and delivered either into the sea, or on to the land; and it is this utilisation on land that brings up the question of sewage irrigation.

The objections to it are based upon financial and sanitary grounds, and it is with the latter that I am chiefly concerned; though I would remark that, as pumping is a necessity, it is hardly fair to debit its entire cost to irrigation.

No extended scheme has been tried in India, and no abstract reasoning can *prove* that it would not be a source of danger; so we can now do nothing more than turn to those places where it has been tried, and ask what have been the effects there.

In Mr. Latham's paper on the subject he gives the following list of places, and at which of them has it had to be abandoned on account of danger to health.

This was in the early part of 1866, since which time there has been considerable extension.

At Croydon, whilst it was going on, the death rate fell from 23·7 to 18·6 per 1,000. At Norwood during 1865-66-67 it was in force, and in those years the death rates were 18·17, 15·13, and 14·21 per 1,000.

The Pierce-Hill Barracks are barely half a mile from the Craigentinny meadows, and no ill-effects have been noted there; and in the Parliamentary evidence there is no *proof* of it; there are conflicting opinions, but personal conviction is not absolute certainty.

It is true that here the conditions would be changed; and, instead of a mean of 47·5° and 49·5° Fahr., we have a tropical temperature of 80° and 84°. But are there no existing circumstances from which a deduction may be made? The question is what *would be* the probable effects of sewage over an extended area. This cannot be answered decisively; but we may come to a conclusion by noting what *have been* the effects when similar matter has been confined within a given channel.

If it be granted that danger and distance are in inverse ratios, let us ask what has been the *proved* injury from that pool of sewage 8,400 feet long by 20 wide, which ends at a point nearer to us than where the proposed irrigation would begin. For some 30 years this so called drain has contained a varying depth of sewage as nearly stagnant as possibe; it presents an evaporating surface of 168,000 square feet; it lies to windward; and yet no one would point to it as *the* source of danger; whilst beyond it, and still to windward, there is a positive source of disease in the shape of a pestilential, swampy, salt-water marsh. There is an influence no doubt; but if we go by rule, this unhappy quarter should be a very plague spot. It lies in a state of depression; where the roads are mere embankments; where the better houses are barely above sea level, whilst the majority are below it; where each vacant spot is used for the foulest purposes; where the water supply is scanty; where the drainage has yet to come; where there is poverty, with over-crowding, and intemperance; and where, as though these were not enough, there lie to windward 500 acres of salt-water marsh. It would be hard to imagine a place that more courted disease, or where it would be better fostered; and yet, as though to baffle us, it is less unhealthy than the Esplanade. In the one case the mean area per head is but 39 square yards, in the other it is 306. If then from sewage under such unfavourable conditions as we have it in this drain, and so near to us, there is no danger so special and marked as to burn its brand upon the districts that lie beyond its immediate vicinity where the life and wealth of the place is chiefly centered, it is not assuming much to say that its influence would be less at a point more remote, where it would run amongst vegetable growths, all exhaling oxygen.

Stretching back from the sluices on either side of the drain are two strips of land upon which, for the last six months, there have been grown beans, broccoli, beet, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, chillies, lettuces, nolkole, onions, peas, radishes, turnips, tomatas, &c., &c., and different varieties of native vegetables, as well as large quantities of lucerne and Italian rye-grass; all has grown well, and all has been due to *sewage irrigation*. Another garden was formed about a mile nearer, and there the results were still more favourable. The experiments were necessarily limited, but had the entire length of the drain on either side been covered with vegetables, and lucerne, and rye-grass, and had the breadth of the strips been 130 feet instead of 30, why any one be bold enough to say they would have been sources of danger.

It was asked at the Drainage Commission whether, by sewage irrigation, there might not be dissemination of the cholera principle; and, in support there was quoted the following extract from the proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference:—"In an epidemic of cholera the earth itself of the place where the disease prevails has a great share in its development, by the emanations that escape from it. Thus a porous soil, easily penetrable to water and air, and charged with excrementitious matter (consequently an alluvial soil, a marshy soil), impregnated with choleraic dejections, becomes at first a receptacle, and then, according to circumstances, a source more or less active, from which the principle of the disease issues."

There is another extract, which I quote now:—

"With regard to the propagation of cholera by means of the atmosphere, not a single fact has been added to show that cholera may be propagated to a distant spot by the agency of the atmosphere alone, under any conditions whatsoever; and, moreover, that it is an established rule, without one single exception, that no epidemic of cholera has spread from one spot to another in less time than it would take a man to reach it too."

Now Pettenkofer advanced two hypothesis:

1. It is possible, and probable, that the cholera germ requires a certain condition of soil for its development, propagation, and multiplication.

2. The emanations from soil of a certain quality enter into combination with the injurious agent of the imported germ, and the combination produces the cholera condition.

This dread development is yet a mystery; nor has it been determined whether it occurs in the atmosphere, or within the human organisation. Pettenkofer now inclines to his 2nd hypothesis. He argues that there is a rise, and fall, in the substratum waters; and that the time of greatest danger would be when an unusual rise was followed by a corresponding depression.

Admitting the theory, let us see how it affects the question of sewage irrigation:

Since last October there have been registered 768 deaths from cholera; and of these the majority occurred amongst the poorer classes, in tenant-houses and chawls, in huts and hovels. In almost every case the conditions were the same; there was the same little room, dark, and noisome, and invariably overcrowded; its beam s and walls begrimed with dirt, and, alongside, an open drain or reeking cesspool. The helpless state of the people was really awful; and, as regards condition, the only changes were between bad and worse. In the many cases seen I cannot call to mind one single instance where there was not a misery that makes one shudder to think of it.

It will be admitted by medical men that, even in the best European houses, it is a matter of the very greatest difficulty to ensure the judicious disposal of the dejections of a cholera-stricken patient; so it may be imagined how impossible it would be to succeed in the attempt amongst the class described, more especially during an epidemic. Small chance indeed of their dejections ever reaching your irrigation, for they would remain, as they remain now, *within the inhabited areas*; and hear, alas, they would meet with a soil porous, permeable to water and air, and charged, aye to saturation, with excrementitious matter.

Between the basaltic ridges there may be marked out a trapezoid that contains within itself more elements of danger than are ever likely to come from without.

There is here a tract where the necessity for domestic sanitation is not yet recognized; so, of course, the means to secure it are unknown. Everywhere there is foul soakage; nowhere is there adequate drainage. The *porous* soil is honeycombed with cesspools, and the breeze that would bring something of purity is excluded by a dense belt of cocoanut trees.

Nor is this all; the worst has yet to come. Within this tract for the past nine months cholera has been claiming its victims by the hundred; and it is beyond a doubt that, in the majority of instances, the dejections containing the specific germ have remained *within* the area, beyond the reach of the public halalcores; have been passed upon clothing, and on the mud floors of rooms and sheds, under all conditions but those that would take them away effectually and for ever. On these grounds the prospective phantom from without is as nothing to the ever present danger within, a danger that no drainage scheme can ever meet, and that must rely for extinction upon individual exertions.

Amongst other objections it was said that the labourers would suffer, and allusion was made to *La Mitte* and *Le Plomb*—those fearful diseases of the Paris Vidangeurs. Now, with all deference, what possible parallel can there be between gardeners and others working in the open air in the country, and the nightmen of Paris emptying cesspools that have taken some 20 days to fill.

It was also said that the smell from the irrigation would be a nuisance. If there was any would it not be overpowered by existing smells within the inhabited areas? But would there be any;—any that would reach us? At the Crystal Palace there are no objects more really beautiful and more admired than those lovely flowers in front of the Transepts; but if visitors were to pay their visit at 4 o'clock in the morning, they would probably be startled by seeing these very flowers being watered with the sewage of the place. The receiving tanks are immediately in front of the Transepts; and it was of course said that Sir Joseph Paxton had made a fearful mistake in placing them there. He alone was confident in his plan, and the result has shown that he was *right*. Considering the number of visitors, in addition to residents, the amount must be very considerable; and yet amongst the thousands upon thousands is there one who knows where it is, and what becomes of it? The works of the Patent Eureka Company at Hyde have shown that a trade, in itself offensive, may be carried on without being a nuisance. At the Parliamentary Commission the Chairman, Mr. Hanson, stated that not only had there never been a case before a magistrate, but that the Hyde Board of Health had given a certificate that there was no effluvium, and no nuisance.

As to the amount of sewage that may be emptied it is impossible to speak with any certainty, and nothing at Home would be a guide here.

It is in evidence before the House that 100 tons per acre per annum is equal to one inch of moisture, and all we can yet say is—that we might overshoot this very considerably.

The flow in the main drain was gauged by Mr. Conybeare, and he found it was very small. The amount per head of population was only about one-fifth of that for England; this, however, is accounted for by smaller water supply, bad system of drains, and absorption by a thirsty soil.

His experiments were very carefully conducted, and are on record; they were continued uninterruptedly for 96 hours, and gain an average flow of 81,569 gallons a day.

The minimum flow—22 gallons a minute—was at noon, and then it increased suddenly to 80 or 85 gallons. It continued at this rate till about 6 P.M., when it gradually declined, till about noon next day, when the minimum was again reached.

The minimum flow was, strange to say, between 5 P.M. and 1 A.M.

It was also found that this daily discharge of 81,569 gallons, or 364 tons, was equal to the irrigation of 10 acres of land, allowing every part to be saturated once every four days.

Here then we have a starting point, 36 tons per acre per diem, or, assuming the sufficiency of quartan saturation, 9,540 tons per acre for our irrigation year of 265 days.

It cannot be said that the estimate is extravagant; and, in practice, it would probably be much exceeded; for in Edinburgh they have gone up to 8,400 tons per acre per annum; however, whether it would or would not be exceeded, we should have this advantage over other places—we could take just as much as was wanted, and then turn on the sea tap, and let it run. Under any circumstances there *must* be pumping; and, for the extra lift to the irrigation level, it would surely be some return if we could feed our own bullocks, improve the quality of the milk by supplying green food to the milch cattle stables, pour into the markets the vegetables for which there is so urgent a want, and a convert a dreary waste into a garden.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla." Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliding packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 5 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ..... 7 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 5 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 5 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 7 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 6 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 15th July 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 1/16d. per Re.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On demand ..... at 1s. 10¾d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 4 days' sight ..... at 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 ,,
3 do. ..... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London. Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Bourbon (Reunion). Calcutta. Saigon. Hongkong. Shanghai. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

Just landed.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,
Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect wel l adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25. 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.

GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 1, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article, which the optimism of Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you have constructed from the above recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.

HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them.

ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.

EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. Menist, Optician, whose application from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having myself much benefit from the use of Mr. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist's

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.

G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist.

JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging